equally for trade or fight, at its own expense,

and then to loan them to the Northern and

vention that is to meet at Savannah on the 8th

of this month, there is some difference of opin-

ion in the South. The corporate authorities

of Nashville, Tennessee, suspect it of Disunionism or Demagoguism, and refuse to send

delegates. The Disunion Governors have been

foremost in appointing large delegations. Ion.

of the Baltimore Sun, says it will probably

give sanction to Walker's mission in Central

America. The Alexandria Sentinel repels the

imputation of political purposes; but is cer-

tainly not sustained in this position by a refer-

ence to the acts of the last Convention, to the

character of the committee under whose call

the ensuing Convention will meet, or to the

anguage of the call itself, which embodies, as

we showed a few weeks since, many of the

For the National Era.

THE CONQUEST OF FINLAND.

Across the frozen marshes

The winds of Autumn blow, And the fen-lands of the Wette

Are white with early snow

Look o'er the Baltic brine, A bark is sailing in the track Of England's battle-line.

No wares hath she to barter

She saileth not for pleasur

She saileth not for gain.

But, still by isle or mainland,

Where'er the British cannon

Outspake the ancient Amptmar

Why comes this ship a-spying In the track of England's war-

"God bless her." said the coast-guard

At the gate of Helsingfors

The holy angels trim the sails

That speed her on her way

"Where'er she drops her anchor

Where'er she spreads her parting sail

The peasant's heart is glad:

The peasant's heart is sad

"Each wasted town and hamle

She visits to restore; To roof the shattered cabin,

And feed the starving poo

"The sunken boats of fishers,

The foraged beeves and grain, The spoil of flake and storehous

The good ship brings again.

"And so to Finland's sorrow

The sweet amend is made, As if the healing hand of Chris

Then said the gray old Amptman

The battle lost by England's hate,

That thundered on our shore; But when did kindness fail to find

No more from Aland's rampart

Nor startled Sweaborg hear again.

The roll of midnight drum.

"Beside our fierce Black Eagle

The Dove of Peace shall rest

And in the mouths of cannon The sea-bird make her nest.

No coming foe shall sean; And the holy bells of Abo

"For Finland, looking seaward,

"Then row thy boat, oh, fisher!

In peace on lake and bay ;

Around the poles of May

"Sit down, old men, together,

Old wives, in quiet spin;

Henceforth the Anglo-Saxon

And thou, young maiden, dance again

\* A late letter from England, in the Friend's Review
ays: "Joseph Sturge, with a companion, Thomas Har
ey, has been visiting the shores of Finland, to ascertai
he amount of mischief and loss to poor and peaceabl
afferers, occasioned by the gun-hoats of the Allie
quadrons in the late war, with a view to obtaining refor them."

SOVEREIGNTY AND ITS LIMITATIONS.

The New York Herald thinks it has found

plain contradiction in the Republican Plat

form. It remarks-"In one paragraph, it says,

Congress has sovereign power over the Ter-

ritories,' and in the most, it says, 'We deny the

authority of Congress to give legal existence

to Slavery in any Territory of the United

There is no contradiction in this, unless

Sovereign Power" has authority to do anything

t pleases. Is this true? Does "Sovereignty,

as applied to any Human Power, imply Absorbase

Original Sovereignty in the United States

resides in the People-derivative Sovereignty

in the Governments instituted by them. The

limitations on the latter are prescribed by writ-

ten Constitutions, and power not conveyed by

them is withheld. The limitations on the for

mer are unwritten, but not the less binding-

they are precisely such as are imposed on the

action of every man, in society or not-the law

People have no authority, in virtue of their

Sovereignty, to compel me to worship at any

particular altar, to subscribe to any form of

faith, to take away my life, or liberty, without

crime threatening their lives or liberties, or to

deprive me of my property without my con-

Slavery, nor is it implied, under the general

ing the Union is to establish justice, and ex-

in the Amendments which declares that no

property, without due process of law. Its sov-

ereign power is restrained not only on this

can make no law respecting an establishment

Absolute Sovereignty is in God: usurped

Sovereignty, claiming to be Absolute, finds its

Sovereignty is in the People of a Community

but is always limited by the Higher Law-Do

Justice and Love Mercy. Derivative Sov-

ereignty is in the Federal Government and the

by the higher law, but by written Constitutions

State Governments, restrained in all, not only

To say, therefore, in general terms, that Con-

representative in the Czar. Rightful Original

States.

"The will of God be done

By England's love is wo

"We braved the iron tempest

Rained fire on tower and town

For Bothnia's fish and grain

But where the low, gray headlands,

characteristic ideas of the Disunion Party.

have not told you the half.

REPUBLICAN ROOMS. Washington Nov. 17, 1856.

11 During

As the subscriber is in daily receipt of orders for complete sets and sundry copies of documents and speeches issued by the Republican Association of this city during the late campaign, he deems it proper to state his inability to supply these orders, as previous to the election all documents on hand were gratuitously distributed in sections where thought most

As most of our publications were stereotyped we propose, for the accommodation of our friends wanting sets, to issue them shortly in a bound volume, with the addition of some other matter, which may be considered desirable for future reference and preservation.

Lewis Clephans,

Sec. Republican Association

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1856.

Office, No. 501 Seventh street, between D and E one square south of City Post Office.

### OUR PROSPECTUS.

If any of our exchanges see proper to print our Prospectus, we shall be pleased to receive copies of the paper, marked, so that the courtesy may not be overlooked. The Prospectus may be found on our third page.

#### TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

Mr. Collamer, in the Senate, made speech on the President's Message.

In the House, after some skirmishing, it was resolved, by a majority of three, that the oath be administered to Mr. Whitfield, and that he be admitted to a seat.

#### THE DEBATE ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We had intended to say something about the President's Message, but it is needless. The Defence he now sets up, was put forth in his behalf a year ago, on two occasions, but served no other purpose than to quicken public indignation against him. He was tried first by his Party, and found wanting. The Cincinnati Convention refused to nominate him, or say, "Well done, good and faithful servant," and the South, whom he had served, deserted him Afterwards the People pronounced a verdict against him, and a respectable man, suspected of being tainted with his policy, could be elected only by persuading the adhering Democracy of the North that he was no friend to that

Still, so bold and sweeping are his calumnies against the fourteen hundred thousand citizens who voted against his Party, that the Republi cans in both Houses of Congress have felt it their duty to expose them and brand them as they deserve.

The general course and tone of the debate on the Message may be understood by the sketch given under our Congressional head. The malignant charges, that the Republicans seek to degrade the South, to violate the equality of the States, override the Constitution, to abolish Slavery by Federal action in the slave States, to reach this object by burnings and massacre, are effectually refuted, and their author is placed in no enviable light. Southern Senators have publicly thanked him for making them, Will they tell us what effect must such repre sentations have on their slave population? Are they not scattering firebrands, arrows, and death? To what are to be attributed the late insurrectionary movements in the slaveholding States, if not to such inflammatory misrepresentations? The false charge in this case is a two-edged sword. Do Southern Senators believe that the thirteen hundred and forty thousand citizens who voted for Fremont in the late election, occupy the position assigned them by President Pierce? Then they ought at once to declare their independence of a Union which shelters and gives potency to the action of such incendiaries. If they do not believe so, why give currency to calumnies whose only effect must be to inflame bad passions in the South, mislead one portion of its people, and disseminate false and dangerous ideas throughout another portion.

The Republicans have defined their position and purposes in their platform, by their speeches and acts, and they are both constitutional and national.

Meantime, we hope the Republican members will not suffer themselves to be put on the defensive. It is well to define clearly their position, and rebuke misrepresentation, but not to be driven to disclaimers and concessions.

Their adversaries are in the wrong-many of them have been guilty of avowing the worst Disunion sentiments-many of them are undisguised Slavery Propagandists. Put them on the defensive, arraign them at the bar of public opinion, let them answer the grave charges preferred against them.

SECRETARY GUTHRIE'S REPORT-REDUCTION OF THE TARIFF .- We publish only the financial part of the report of Secretary Guthrie. The rest of it is devoted to considerations respecting a revision of the Tariff, in which he advises the reduction or removal of duties on wool, salt, &c. Free Trade he believes in, as an abstraction, but while other nations tax our commodities he seems to think we should tax theirs-in other words, while they are foolish enough to tax their consumers, we ought to be foolish enough to tax our consumers. That is the essence of Protection. He takes care to sav nothing about the enormous duty on sugar, which has reached so high a price that the poor have hard work to buy a pound, and holds on to the duty on coal and iron: of take it that the South will endeavor to keep pace course-for the duties on sugar, coal, and iron. are kept up alone by a combination of the capitalists of Pennsylvania and of Louisiana, and their sympathizers. To strike at the tax on one, is to aim a blow at all.

We may expect to see some project for a revision of the Tariff brought forward, but Party and local interests have had so much to do with men's views concerning the subject, that we do not anticipate a very wise decision.

#### OPERATIONS OF THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCI-ATION OF WASHINGTON.

From the Secretary's Report, it appears that this Association published and circulated during | South will fall back on Disunion! the late canvass about 4,000,000 of documents.

Of Seward's speeches, there were printed about 294,000 copies; of Sumner's, 218,000; of Colfax's, 136,000; of the Kansas Report, 168.000, &c. The Association still maintains its organization, laboring for the efficiency of the Republican Party, caring more for meas-

REMOVAL OF JUDGE LECOMPTE.-The Wash ington Star, pretty well informed generally on Cabinet movements, countenances the report that Judge Lecompte has been removed, and Mr. Harrison, of Kentucky, appointed in his

MR. CONWAY .- We learn that at a recent annual meeting of the Unitarian Society in this

#### MR. BUCHANAN AND THE ANTI-SLAVERY SENTIMENT

We suppose it will not be denied that among he voters for Mr. Buchanan, at the late election, were many persons sincerely opposed to the extension of Slavery, and who were induced to ninistration would rather favor than counteract the policy of making Kansas a free State. A gentleman, well-versed in the politics of

Philadelphia and Eastern Pennsylvania, distinctly stated to us that, to his knowledge, some of the representative men of the Onakers voted for Mr. Buchanan. Such men have their followers; could they have taken Mr. Buchanan on trust, or had they opportunities for conferring with him?

We know, personally, respectable men, indig nant at the course of things in Kansas, revolted at the idea of extending Slavery, who yet voted for Mr. Buchanan, under the delusion that he would not give any encouragement to the Propagandists.

The Cincinnati Commercial says that Mr Groesbeck, elected to Congress by the Democrats of the second Ohio district, has pledged himself to vote to make Kansas a free State. Such is the position of Mr. Hickman, a Buchanan member of Congress elected from Pennsylvania, if not that of others of his associates. In the 12th district, New York, Mr. Chamber lain, Democratic candidate, in his letter of a ceptance, savs :

"By reference to the proceedings of the convention which nominated me, I discover that allusion was made to the subject of Slavery, and I gladly avail myself of this occasion to say that I am now, and always have been, earnestly opposed to the extension of the tution of Slavery."

The editor of the Independent (N. H.) Dem-

crat, says: "Thousands of men in New Hampshire voted the Buchanan ticket last week, with the solemn yow on their lips, that, unless Kansas be made free State, they will never cast another vote for that party. Many of those men honestly think Buchanan and his party are going to make

The editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer says that the following statements came to him in a shape that commands his belief in their accuracy:

t a free State."

"At an early period of the late canvass, became apparent to the Democratic party, North and South, that if Mr. Buchauan's friends did not repudiate the principles of the Cincin-nati Convention, in relation to the extension of Slavery into the free Territories of the Union, Slavery into the free Territories of the Union, he would lose every Northern State. Consultation was therefore had, among the leaders of both sections of the country, and the result was, a determination to claim throughout the North, that Mr. Buchanan is opposed to Slavery-extension and to the admission of Kansas to the Union as a slave State. In conformity with this determination, every public speaker on the part of the Democracy, in the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois, declared most solemnly, from the stump, that Mr. Buchanan is opposed to Slavery-extension and to the admission of Kansas as a slave State; and it was these declarations, confirmed by Democratic banners everywhere, bearing the inscription "James Buchanan, FREE Kansas, and FREE Soil," that the States named were carried for the Democratic candidate. This fact is conceded on all hands, and it is especially insisted upon by the Northern Democratic leaders, that they acted with the sanc tion and full concurrence of the South, who plainly discovered that, without resort being had to such a course, their defeat was certain.

And, since the election, we hear the Pitts burgh Post, the old Democratic organ in that place, and warmly devoted to Mr. Buchanan.

"Before another Presidential election occurs, Kansas will be a State of the Union-a free State, and one of the most thriving of the whole Confederacy. It is probable, also, that Minnesota, Nebraska, New Mexico, Utah, and Oragon, will become States of the Union, within the next four years. Six new States, and all free States. Thirty-seven stars will be seen on our national banners then. And these six new States will all be free from Slavery. The free States will then number twenty-two, having forty-four Senators in Congress. In the mean time, both Texas and Nebraska may be divided. They are far too large, and a division has always been contemplated. It is quite probable that, upon a division of Texas, its northwestern portion will become a free State. and its southern and eastern portions form two said that if Kansas became a free State by will of its people, Slavery would be abolished in Missouri before ten years. We hope the prediction will be verified, and believe it will e. The signs of the times point to a glorious future for this country. It has passed one peril of late, and has now a bright prospect of peace and prosperity for years to come.

All this shows a lamentable ignorance; but it shows, too, how the Democratic Party at the North was rallied for Mr. Buchanan. The slave territory of the Union be doubled. The masses were induced to believe that his election would not harm the cause of Free Kansas, would not promote Slavery Propagandism, but in the Senate. that Squatter Sovereignty, in the long run, would work in favor of the extension of free institu-

How many were deluded in a similar way into the support of General Pierce! How many of those, then deceived, rallied to the Republican standard in the late conflict! Four years more. when the honest masses shall have found themselves again deceived, where will be the Democratic Party?

Mr. Buchanan will be called upon to favor the annexation of Nicaragua: to wink at filibustering on Cuba; and to co-operate with the Slaveholders in preparing new slave States to keep pace with the increase of new free States. The last item is thus distinctly put down in the Richmond (Va.) Whig:

"At least four of the Territories are expected to present themselves for admission as free States during Mr. Buchanan's Administration. We with this movement by making an equal nur of slave States out of Texas and California. If the Northern Democracy will come up like men, and vote for slave States pari passu with free States, we will take back every hard word we ever said about them in our lives. If they fair to do it, then it will be time enough to fall back upon Mr. Rhett's scheme of a Southern Confedacu, and see what can be made out of it. If the North degrade us to a position of inferiority and dependence, we will have no other reme-

The Democratic Party, with Mr. Buchanar at its head, must violate the laws of Nature. common sense, common decency, to keep slave States equal in number to free States, or the

As to Cuba, we have a very distinct intima tion, in the Washington Union, of what is expected of Mr. Buchanan :

"The Government of the United States has never interfered, and we feel assured will never interfere, with the internal affairs of Mexico or Central America, for any other purpose than that of counteracting the intrigues and encroach-ments of foreign Powers, and fostering their new-born freedom. With respect to Cuba, the case is quite different; nor do we think it will injure the reputation of Mr. Buchanan or any other American statesman, to be suspected of a desire to emancipate that fine island from colo-nial vassalage, and (if such is the wish of the inhabitants) to admit it as a member of this Confederation. It is not fit that the key of the Gulf of Mexico should be in the hands of an enemy, or one who is the mere tool of our enemies. The North and West, equally with the place, the action of a former meeting, in dis- South, are deeply interested in this question, passenger vessels between the New and Old gress has sovereign power over the Territories

#### THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

We continue, on our fourth page, extracts from the Southern Press, for the purpose of keeping our readers well informed of the ideas and projects occupying the minds of our Southern fellow-citizens. The topics discussed are, sustain him under the impression that his Ad- Land Grants to the New States, Foreign Immigration, Southern Filibustering, Plans for Building up Southern Commerce, the Southern Commercial Convention. The reader will observe that the discussions are generally sectional, never lose sight of the question of political power, and are marked by jealousy of the free States, to which are imputed deeds and purposes of aggression.

Land Grants to New States .- The Richn Whig assails the policy of granting lands to the new States, and carefully excludes any reference to the fact that the new slaveholding States have shared, equally with the free, the benefits of this policy. By the act of September 4, 1841, grant of 500,000 acres, for purposes of internal mprovement, was made to each of the following tes-Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Michigan, Arkansas, Florida, lows, and Wisconsin. Since then, the bills granting lands for railroad purposes have embraced equally the free and slave States of the West, so that the assault made on the Northwestern States, as if they monopolized the Federal bounty, is dictated simply by that sectional spirit which characterizes the Southern Press. If the Western free States have derived more benefit from these grants than the Western slave States, it is owing to the use by the former, of what the Whia has sneeringly denominated 'hireling labor "-in other words, to "free society," which the learned philosophers of Richand assure us is "a failure."

Foreign Immigration .- To this cause chiefly he Whig and several of its associates attribute the rapid growth of the political power of the North. Had it not been for this, say they, the South would have retained its ascendency in the Federal Councils. They insist, therefore that the laws respecting naturalization be abrorogated, or essentially modified, so as to cut off this source of power to the free States, and in this wise policy doubtless they expect to find co-workers among Northern Know Nothings, supposed to be equal to any amount of self-

But the delusion of the Whig in regard to the source of the greater political power of the free States must be dispelled.

In 1790, the slave States, so-called, contained white population of 1,271,488, the free States 1,900,976, showing a difference in favor of the atter of 629,488. In 1850, that difference had ecome 7,108,232! Is this owing to foreign mmigration? The following concise statenent in the Compendium of the Census for 1850 shall answer the question:

"There are now 726,450 persons living in slaveholding States who are natives of non slaveholding States, and 232,112 persons living n non-slaveholding States who are natives of slaveholding States. There are 1,860,397 per ons of foreign birth in the non-slaveholding States, and 378,205 in the slaveholding. There are, then, 494,338 more natives of non-slave holding States in slaveholding States than there re slaveholding in the non-slaveholding States. while there are 1,488,192 more persons of for eign birth in the non-slaveholding States; which rives less than a million more persons residing n non-slaveholding States, who were not born there, than in the slaveholding States, nearly all of which are white inhabitants. The difference is nearly 4,000 in the aggregate, to more than 7,000,000 in the white population, and is not therefore due to this cause

Filibustering .- The key to Southern filibus tering, the Richmond Whig finds in the appreension of political degradation by the numeri cal power of the North. Is is not because the Southern People love deeds of violence, or are grasping in their ambition, that they seek the extension of their territory, but because they are anxious to maintain equality with the North. Hence their projects in relation to Cubs and Central America! The idea at the bottom of all such speculations is, an equilibrium in the Senate. As to population, all the acquisitions of territory the South may be able to make will not bring it up to the North. The free States have more than double the white population, not because they have more territory-for they have less-but because their in stitutions are free. By examining the returns of the popular vote in 1852 and at the late election, it will be found, too, that the free States have three times more voters than the slave States. No device can remedy this inequality, or prevent its increase. The numerical superiority in the House of Representatives must become greater and greater, should the restless managers of Southern politics know this, and therefore they seek an equilibrium

By the admission of California, this was de stroyed-by the admission of Kansas as a slave State, this may be restored—and then, by means of proposed States in Texas, the Gadsden purchase, Cuba, and Nicaragua, they may be able to balance Minnesota, Oregon, Washington, and Nebraska. While the slave States are organized by their politicians in this sectional spirit, for purely sectional purposes, the pursuit of which necessarily and at all times involves the discussion of the Question of Slavery, under every aspect, in all its bearings, the free States of Right-the law of Justice. The Sovereign are denounced by them, and by the Presidents whom they contrive to elect, as being engaged in a sectional warfare against the South and its

Institutions! Commercial Projects .- The reader will be somewhat amused with the profound disquisitions on the ways and means of attaining com-mercial greatness. The problem to be demon-their agent, has Sovereignty in the Territostrated is, how a slaveholding and planting com- ries, but it has no power not conveyed by the munity shall do its own commerce. Why not? | Constitution under which it exists. This Con-It raises the stuff for exportation-why not stitution does not give it power to establish build the ships for carrying it? It grows cottonwhy not, ships? It has plenty of slaves-why grant, which confers authority on it to make not, plenty of sailors? It abounds in planters- all needful rules and regulations concerning why not in merchants, shippers, skippers? It the Territory or other property of the United has the best harbors in the world-why not States-for the establishment is Slavery is not whiten them with its own canvass? The politi- needful to the settlement or prosperity of the cians are puzzled, but they have at last come Territories. Not only has it no power to estabto the conclusion that nothing more is needed lish the institution, it is virtually prohibited than attention to the subject: Let the South from doing it, by the Preamble to the Consti will, and it shall be done: Steam-lines shall tution, which declares that the object in formspring up as if by enchantment, and Norfolk and Charleston shall soon supplant New York tend the blessings of liberty, and by the article

Meantime, they refer the great subject to person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or the Southern Convention about to meet at Savannah, which has been incubating the last twenty years, and hatched nothing so far but point, but on others. For example, Congress weighty resolutions : and they respectfully ask that body to take into consideration divers pro- of religion, or abridging the right of petition, jects which have lately been submitted to the &c., &c. public. Conspicuous among them is that of Dudley Mann, for the establishment of a line of steamships from some harbor in the Chesapeake to Milford Haven, in England, which he has no doubt would succeed triumphantly. Size of steamers, 1,000 feet, tonnage 30,000 fire-proof, water-proof, rock-proof-will carry 30,000 bales of cotton, and 4,000 passengers each; cross the Atlantic in seven days; and,

The Democracy North and South propose Southern States equally, on condition that they to place the Northern and Southern forms of society on an equal footing, and to permit the people to select that which experience and calm shall man, officer, and use them, according to the principles of the equality and sovereignty of the States. We are not jesting. Read our ssion shall determine to be best. fourth page carefully, and you will find that we The Savannah Convention .- As to the Con-(Va.) Enquirer.

There is no free discussion in the South, and the Enquirer knows it. There is no freedom of political action, and the Enquirer knows it. Mr. Underwood, a large farmer in Virginia, was driven from the State, because he attended the Convention in Philadelphia that nomina ted Fremont. A public meeting was called, to take measures for the expulsion of George Rye from Woodstock, an old Virginian, for the same offence, but it failed to intimidate him. Capt. Stannard, a commission merchant is Norfolk, for attempting to vote for Fremont, was insulted, driven from the polls, and compelled to hide himself till he could leave the State. Thou sands of German voters in Baltimore would have voted for Fremont, but fear deterred them The Fremont voters of North Carolina could not get their tickets printed in that State. The Germans of St. Louis, in favor of Fremont, could not persuade their brethren in Missouri outside of the city, to form an electoral ticket, on account of Border Ruffianism, Professor Hedrick, a native of North Carolina, and a gentleman of scholarly attainments, was dismissed from his chair in the North Carolina University, insulted by "the Democracy" of which the Enquirer boasts, and constrained to leave the State, because he had avowed, in temperate language, sentiments in opposition to the extension of Slavery. The Charleston Mercury and the Mobile (Ala.) Advertiser, in articles copied by the Richmond Enquirer, call upon Virginia and North Carolina to "spew out" Messrs. Botts and Rayner, and others like them, who have boldly stood up against

their opposition. It was just such remarks as they had listened to from the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. Brown] that were alienating one section of the Union from the other. We might multiply such cases ad infinitum The Slave Power is as despotic as the Haps burgh tyrant. It crushes out freedom of the press, freedom of speech, freedom of action. A man in the South who asserts and uses his rights as a freeman, must take his life in his hand. God's sun shines not on a more abso-This message contained a most unwarranted assumption as to fact, for the President undertook to say that the Missouri act of 1820 was ute and detestable oppression.

### CONGRESS

The proceedings in the House in relation to Mr. Whitfield, commenced Monday, the first day of the session, were continued from day to day, (with the exception of Wednesday, when Mr. Clayton's death being announced, the usual resolutions were passed, and the House adiourned,) till Friday. The Republicans, having a majority at first, were able to prevent Mr. Whitfield from taking his seat. On the question, "Shall the oath of office be administered to the Delegate elect from the Territory of Kansas, upon the credentials he has presented?" the vote stood-yeas 97, nays 104-Haven and Clark of New York, and Barclay of Pennsylvania, voting with the Republicans in the negative; the Fillmore men, with the exception of broad and unqualified. Congress formerly ex-Haven, voting with the Buchanan Party in the ercised it, and it was a new discovery to say matters till its absentees could arrive, at once resorted to parliamentary expedients, so much in use of late years, to prevent the motion to reconsider being laid on the table, and succeeded, until Friday, when, finding itself in a majority, it was anxious to come to a final vote. The question being taken on the motion of Mr. Grow to the on the sable at consider the vote rejecting Whitfield, the vote stood - yeas 108, navs 111 - Messrs. Moore and Harrison of Ohio, and the Fillmore men. except Mr. Haven, voting with the Democrats in the negative. The question recurring on the motion to reconsider, Mr. Jones, of Tennessee moved the previous question; but this time the Republicans were not ready, and Mr. Giddings moved a call of the House. Finding that it was useless to press the matter to an immediate vote, Mr. Stephens, of Georgie, proposed the postponement of the question until Tuesday at one o'clock, and this was agreed to

The members then, amidst much good-naured confusion, proceeded to draw for seats The first name drawn from the box was that of Mr. Whitfield, the Delegate elect from Kansas. The announcement was received with great laughter and clapping of hands, and with

Of this debate, we have room only for the following sketch: Slavery Debate in the United States Senate.

the message and accompanying documents be printed, and that fifteen thousand additional

other citizens, had the right to come before the Senate whenever he had auything which his interest or duty required him to present; but he must come as every other citizen did, by he must come as every other cutizen did, by petition or memorial. The only other means by which he could come before Congress was in pursuance of that provision of the Constitution which requires him from time to time to give information on the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measure as he shall judge necessary or expedient.

But he regarded it as an abuse of that privi-lege for the President to arraign those citizens of the free States who had thought proper to exercise their constitutional rights of suffrage in a manner different from that which the Pres-

the President had gone further than that, and charged these people in the free States with the high offence of endeavoring to usurp the power of this Government. That was the lanbe the successful candidate. He was therefore unwilling to vote to circulate throughout the country any such unfounded charges.

So far as he knew, there was nobody of any consequence who desired to interfere with the institution of Slavery in the States.

Mr. Brown thanked the President for his

fidelity in sounding the voice of warning against sectional strife, and took occasion to charge the supporters of Fremont with the intent of abolishing Slavery everywhere; and in t ing Slavery everywhere; and in this n alluded to the views of Messra. Seward and Wilson.

missing Mr. Conway, on account of his sermons on Slavery, in its political and moral aspects, was confirmed by a majority of five votes. Mr. Conway is a brave, outspoken man, and we regret the decision that terminates his services in this city.

South, are deeply interested in this question, which seems to be sleeping now, but which, we opine, will never die."

South, are deeply interested in this question, which seems to be sleeping now, but which, we opine, will never die."

South, are deeply interested in this question, which seems to be sleeping now, but which, we opine, will never die."

Now that the election is over, will the honest men of the Democratic Party think of these things, and prepare for a crisis which seems into this oity.

South, are deeply interested in this question, which seems obtained by the Now that the remarkable, is broached by the South Side (Va.)

Democrat, a fire-eating, strict-construction, sused, relative to the abolition of Slavery there, contemplated its abolition by the contemplated its abolition of Discussion and of Petition.

Mr. Soward did not know to which of his

### FREE DISCUSSION IN THE SOUTH.

The Democracy are not afraid to trust the peo-ple—are not afraid of the results of free discus-sion and satisfactory experience."—Richmond

subject of Slavery had brought the people of tion of that institution rested with themselves As one of the representatives of the South, desired to say he took no further interest in or in any opinion which was entertained at the North in relation to it, than as he entertained the firm and decided hope, that there was a public sentiment yet remaining at the North, which was ready to unite with the South in the desire to perpetuate the Union; and by the of that public sentiment in the North, he lieved the Union would be preserved. Slavery was recognised by the Constitution as an exist-ing social institution, and was not only pro-tected by the duty being imposed on the Government to render fugitives up to their masters but was the element of political power in rep it existed had the same right to its legitimate expansion that they had to its peaceable enjoy nent within their own borders. To endeav to restrict this expansion was to trench upon their rights, in violation of the spirit of the tained nor expressed an opinion that Congress had power to abolish Slavery within the States, nor had he ever uttered the sentiment that those with whom he acted ever intended to assume or exercise such power. He had read Mr. Spooner's book, but dissented from its conclusion. There was a small number of read ple in the free States who coincided with Spooner in opinion, and they had voted for Gerrit Smith as their candidate for President. Gerrit Smith as their candidate for President.

How many votes that gentleman received he could not tell, but probably not over two hundred in all the free States. The positions assumed by the supporters of Colonel Fremont were entirely different.

Mr. Trumbull remarked, that when Senators the Disunion Party, and denounced the project said that he and his friends wished to interfere with the rights of the States, they imputed to them that to which they had solemnly declared of a Dissolution, in the event of Fremont'

shouts of "He has no right to a seat." At

half-past three o'clock, the House adjourned." The Senate, with the exception of one day, Wednesday, when speeches were made and resolutions passed in memory of John M. Clayso much of the President's Message as opened the Question of Slavery.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The annual message of the President was received and read. Mr. Fitzpatrick submitted a resolution, that

copies be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Hale could not permit this occasion to
pass without saying that he regarded the message as a very extraordinary and unprecedented
one. The Chief Magistrate, in common with

guage. To usurp, according to lexicographers, was to seize by force, without right. He had to say that he had observed no attempt in any section of the country, and last and least of all in that section to which the President refers, to seize upon the power of this Government, except by the regular constitutional discharge of their obligations and duties as citizens, by going to the polls and voting according to their convictions of duty. No portion of the people North had ever said they would refuse to sub-mit to the result of the election, whoever might be the successful candidate. He was there-

Mr. Hale repeated, he had never met an indi-vidual who advocated the doctrine that Con-gress had the power to abolish Slavery in the

## speeches Mr. Brown alluded, but what he had said on the subject of Slavery had not been said in a corner. His speeches had been gathered together and published in three volumes by Mr. Redfield, of New York, and the Senator

Mr. Mason said, constant agitation upon the

ntation. That being so, the people where

Mr. Wilson stated that he had never ente

Did the Senator wish the North to interfere

with the institutions of the South, and fasten

on the Northern people sentiments that they

obsolete and unconstitutional. Where did he get his authority for the assertions? The Su-

preme Court of the United States declared, with regard to the power of the Federal and State Governments combined——

Mr. Cass (interrupting.) I never heard of it. Mr. Trumbull sent for the first volume of J.

Mr. Cass remarked, "It asserts no power."

Union, immediate and eternal-

Governments.'

. There was a small number of pe

South to the conviction that the pres

VALUABLE PUBLICATIONS BY LITTLE. BROWN, & COMPANY.

LIFE AND WORKS OF JOHN ADAMS, by CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. Vols. 1st and 10th.

worthy of all praise. The first part of it, occu-

From the same Publishers we have receive the following volumes of their admirable edition of the British Poets:

PORMS OF SKELTON. 3 volume POEMS OF HOOD. 4 volumes. POEMS OF HERICK. 2 volumes. POEMS OF SHAKSPRARE. 1 volum POEMS OF DONNE. I volume.

Peters's reports, and read, from page 546, the opinion pronounced by Judge Marshall in the case of the American Insurance Company against Canter, the sentence: "In legislating for them, (the Territories,) Congress exercises the combined power of the General and State Mr. Trumbull inquired whether there was not sufficient power therein to keep Slavery out of the Territories? Mr. Cass responded, "No, unless the power was found in the Constitution."

Mr. Trumbull insisted that the power was

College. The volumes, 16mo, are peculiarly ding to a remark of Mr. Mason, that if the Republican party had executed what they aimed Mr. Trumbull also said that the Republicans

had avowed no principles, excepting those de-clared by Jefferson, Washington, and Monroe. Was it any cause for a dissolution of the Union, BRITISH ESSAVISTS. that a particular man was elected President? person could be elected, except in a constitu-tional mode; and if so elected, would that be cause for a dissolution of the Union? If so, the Constitution contained within itself the elements of destruction.

It was a lawless assumption of the President

and Senators to attribute to the great Republican party hostility to the rights of the States, the institution of Slavery in any State, though they declare the right of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territory of the United States. Finally, without taking the question on the

notion to print, the Senate adjourned.

The Northern and Western counties of Pennsylvania gave Fremont 21,429 plurality over Buchanan, and 15,092 majority over Buchanan and Fillmore. The totals are-Fremont 79,167. Buchanan 57,738, Fillmore 5,737. It was Philadelphia, which a fire-eating correspondent of the New Orleans Delta commends to Southern merchants in preference to Baltimore, that decided Pennsylvania in favor of Buchanan. We hope the Northern and Western counties will living representative. at once take the lead in forming an efficient ton,) was occupied with a spirited debate on Republican organization, without suffering themselves to be embarrassed by the temporizing or compromising portions of the State.

### REGISTERED AMERICAN SEAMEN.

A letter has been communicated to both Houses of Congress, from the Secretary of State, transmitting from the Superintendent of Statistics an abstract of returns of American seamen, registered in the several ports of entry of the United States, during the year ending September 30, 1856. From this report, we ex-tract two recapitulatory statements, one exhib-iting the number of American seamen registered in the several ports of entry of the United States during the year; the other showing the number of the same registered in the United States during the last seventeen years, respect-ively, from October 1, 1839, to October 1, 1856-both statements distinguishing the native from the naturalized:

Exhibit of the number of American Seamen registered in the several ports of entry of the United States during the year ending Sept.

citizens. - 1,069 Massachusetts Rhode Island - 3,950 New York orth Carolina statement exhibiting the number of Ameri can Seamen registered in the United State during the last seventeen years, respectively from October 1, 1839, to October 1, 1850 distinguishing the native from the natura

Year ending 7,951 140 ept. 30, 1840 1842 7,738 92 147 129 105 122 - 7.084 1843 -- 8,220 1844 -- 8,450 - 8,018 - 6,867 - 8,159 - 9,843 1848 -1849 -- 8,565 1853 -1854 -- 9,010

# The Rebielo.

could find his opinions expressed there fully. We have just received from the Publishers those issues, imperfectly settled now, should be left open until 1860, for the people to deterittle, Brown, & Co., Boston, the following valuable Publications:

> The former volumes we have noticed at length. Those before us complete one of the most important and valuable works ever issued from the American press.

> The "general correspondence," continued and closed in the tenth volume, ranges from the year eighteen hundred and eleven to eighteen hundred and twenty-six, the last year of the life of Mr. Adams. It comprises his interesting and varied correspondence with Jefferson, and his series of letters to William Tudor, containing profoundly interesting reminiscences of the Revolution, and of the events and characters that initiated the great movement. The more we read of old John Adams, the more we feel that he was the very soul of the Revolution. His letters are fascinating-every word is instinct with life-they show his intensity, his ever-abounding energy and activity. He had vitality enough for a dozen ordinary men. The biographical portion of the work

pying about eighty-nine pages, and bringing down the narrative to the year 1770, is from the pen of John Quincy Adams; the rest, the main. and, we may add, by far the more interesting part, is the work of Charles Francis Adams, who has executed the task with an ability worthy of the subject. Clearly understanding the character of his grandfather; ardently sympathizing with his lofty spirit of independence: thoroughly informed in regard to his acts and those of his cotemporaries, and their relations to each other; keen in his insight into human nature; careful in his investigation of evidence; inflexible in his devotion to Truth; comprehen sive in his views, and withal an accomplished scholar, he has given to the Public one of the finest and most valuable biographies of modern times. In this connection we cannot help remarking, that it is a shame to Massachusetts that a man, bearing the honored name of Adams, and inheriting so many of the great qualities of that revolutionary family, should be absent at such a crisis from the Federal

The series to which these volumes belong embraces a complete collection of the British Poets, from Chaucer to Wordsworth-the whole works of the most distinguished, with selections from the minor, authors, accompanied with biographical, critical, and historical notices-edited by T. J. Child, Hamilton Proneat; the paper, typography, and mechani. demagogues. But you know the result. the editorship is marked by care, scholarly ability, and taste. Each work may be bought separately, neatly bound in the style of Pickering's Aldine Poets, or in black cloth, gilt lettered, at 75 cents a volume. Sixty-seven volumes have already been printed.

The same enterprising Publishes, ovaskoin a uniform edition-size and appearance like those of the British Poets-of the British Essay. ists, in thirty-eight volumes, and comprising the Tattler, Spectator, Guardian, Rambler, Adventurer, World, Connoisseur, Idler, Mirror, Lounger, Observer, and Looker-on, with prefaces, historical and biographical, by A. Chal-

mers, F. S. A. Apart from the intrinsic claims of these standard works, the beautiful style and reasonable price of this edition give it special claims to favor. As this century is characterized by novel-writing, so was the eighteenth by essaywriting. Novels constitute the body of our light literature-newspapers, magazines, and reviews, contain a great deal of fine writing, full of thought and energy, but it is only now and then a real essay appears, in the style of the last century. Our writers and speakers would gain point and polish, without impairing their vigor, if they would consult more frequently the essayists of the last century, of whom we have no

### FOREIGN

Dates by the Arabia from Liverpool, to the 22d of Movember. We can find scarcely any thing of importance. The rumors unfavorable to the continuance of the Anglo-French alliance have disappeared, causing a rise of nearly one per cent. in the funds. In Paris, too, there is vigorous reaction.

The British Government has, at the reques of Cyrus W. Field, Esq., of New York, ordered a steamer to be fitted out, under efficient officers, to examine thoroughly the coasts of Ireland and Newfoundland, and to sound across the Atlantic between these points, to ascertain the best place for laying and landing the submarine telegraph cable.

Some trouble is apprehended in Spain. An insurrectionary movement took place at Malaga, on the 18th, but was soon suppressed. By some it was said to be Republican, by others, a mere smuggling affair.

The Prussian correspondence of Berlin says "We learn, from a good source, that the last notes sent to Copenhagen by Prussia and Austria, fix the 10th of December as the period and finds himself unable to do anything in the when those Powers will bring the question of the Sound dues before the Germanic Diet. In the event of either representations being unat-tended by the Danish Government, it is announced that England has agreed to pay to Denmark, as the price of redeeming the Sound dues, a capital sum, calculated on an annual revenue of £45,000. The British at present pay £70,000 yearly, as passing tolls." The London Times thus comments on the

result of our election :

"Mr. Buchanan was elected President on the 4th, and will shortly be Chief Magistrate of the United States. So ends the long struggle which convulsed the Union during many months. The questions as to the preponderance of the slave-holding power and the extension of Slavery into

destinate the proposer and the extension of Slavery into new Territories, are resolved in a manner unfavorable to the hopes of the North, and that great portion of the English community which sympathized with Northern policy and traditions. But not only is the fate of Kansas decided by this event, but the foreign policy of the Union must be held to be deeply influenced in a sense contrary to the wishes of the moderate men, both at home and in Europe.

"It cannot be forgotten, that Mr. Buchanan, when minister to this country, gave but little assistance to a peaceful settlement of the questions that had arisen between America and England. It has been thought, and not without reason, that Lord Clarendon's endeavors to terminate more than one dispute, were baffled by the American representative, not with any wish to involve the two countries in war—an event which he probably thought no amount of acri-

analogy that aggression on other States with valuable ports or terr follow in due course. "With respect, therefore, to the has just taken place, we can or

observations which we made when vania election showed it was cannot pretend to judge pub Union, except by the light which tions and the opinions of their co nish. Neither would it become immoderate joy or regret at the resp mestic political contest in a foreign yet, as he is an American statesman confession, and, by the common ountrymen, holds views income independence of certain neighbor we cannot but think that, so far, t ment of his claims by a majority trymen, is, in fact, to be viewed w the Northern States, which have been by the contest, are disposed, now th

sive of the commonest rights of

promulgated, and where Mr. B.

principal part, the acquisition

most any means, was adopted ence, as a keystone of a true Ar

man's foreign policy, and it may be

over, to pay willing obedience to the new trate and Government which he LIVERPOOL MARKETS Liverpool, Nov. 21 .- The Brokers' quotes cotton as remaining quiet and unexcepting the lower qualities, which is clined \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. Sales of the week, \$31,000 bits. cluding 1,900 on speculation, and 1,86 port; Orleans middling, 6 15-16d middling, 6id. The market clo Breadstuff's were quiet. Flour had 1s.; canal flour, 30 @ 33s.; Souther 34s.; Ohio, 35 @ 36s. Wheat had 3d.; red, 8 @ 9s.; white, 9s. 21. Corn was quiet, and not quotably mixed, 33s. 6d.; yellow, 34s.; white, Provisions were very dull. Money w ledly easier; consols for money were qu 934, and on account at 938 (@ 931.

ANOTHER .- While the Republican S.

are bringing out the Disunionists of the they ought not overlook Mr. Clingman, of No Carolina, who, in a speech delivered at all chanan celebration meeting, held at Tamm Hall, New York, on the 26th November clared, (as reported in the New York II of November 27th,) "If John C. Fremov triumphed, it would have been the destr and ruin of the Constitution of the count come from the South, and you will perhan that I hold extreme opinions; but Fillmore, a man whom I greatly respect patriotic and statesman-like talents, said same thing at Albany. He said that the m who thought that the South would submit governed by Fremont, was guilty of folly as madness. The success of Fremont would have been the ruin and destruction of this Goverment; the South would not have submitted a moment. It is my deliberate judgment the if Fremont had succeeded, it would have in volved us in revolution. Do you believe the a section of ten or eleven millions of men wor submit to be deprived of their privileges? never. If you go back to the Administr of Lord North, you may perceive a simi state of things. It was not believed at il time that Congress would resist the stamp a It was said that it was the work of only a few which controls the destinies of the West World. They resisted: and so in the same manner the South would have resisted."

### AFFAIRS IN KANSAS

Thirty-one prisoners have escaped from Lecompton, and ere this, we ---- are beyon released by Judge Lecompte, and the has been of course must submit. It was not true the process was issued by the Judge against th Governor for contempt of Court, but they es tainly do not work well together. Col. Titus, wearied with inglorious repose in Kansas, heals a company of recruits for Walker, for the pur pose of regenerating Central America, the Cuba. Our well-informed correspondent Lecompton prison has kept us well-advised this movement. The Grand Jury having found bills of indictment against several Pro-Slave men, the Law and Order Party is again in the field, incensed at Governor Geary and his "I quisitorial Court," the law not being made righteous men, but only for the Free State Su ners. A meeting, under the headship of M Surveyor General Calhoun, has called a Conver tion of the Law and Order party to assemble Leavenworth, for the purpose of setting matters right. Is the Surveyor General paid out of the Treasury for overseeing the Governor and taking care of Kansas generally? Mr. Spencer, of Ohio, has been appointed Marshal, in the place of Donaldson, resigned. What he is re-

mains to be seen.

FRANKLIN, KANSAS, Nov. 25, 1856. Last Saturday evening, thirty-one prisoner escaped from the prison in Tecumseh, by cut ting two holes through the walls with a muske bayonet, used in the cells for a candlestick They had been confined there nearly a week guarded by a company of United States infantry Col. Henry Titus, of Lecompte, is about to leave the Territory with a hundred men, for Nicars gua, to assist "President Walker." He says after Central America is all right, he intends going over into Cuba, to revolutionize that island, and gain it for the South, and the South alone. Col T. has been a filibuster all his life, and was once in Cubs under the unfortunate Lopez. He sent Walker the first company of men ever sent from the States. He came Kansas about the same time Col. Buford di and ever since he has been identified with the troubles; a Pro-Slavery man throughout; good looking; a native of New York; emigrated b Florids at the age of twenty-one; married a rich Southern lady; owns slaves, and loves no toriety. Chas. Hayes, the alleged murderer of David Buffum, has been released on a writ of habeas corpus, issued by Judge Lecompte. The

Correspondence of the Missonri Democrat, Dec. 1

We have Kansas dates to the 26th November Gov. Geary intends retaking the prisoners wh recently escaped from Lecompton, if they can be found. The Grand Jury have found bills indictment against several Pro-Slavery men.
A meeting had been held in consequence, and
Surveyor General Calhoun, Chairman, had denounced Gov. Geary and his inquisitorial court A Law and Order Convention is to be held at Leavenworth on the 1st inst. Col. Titus gives notice that all persons desiring to go to Nicara gua to rendezvous at St. Louis on the 10th inst. from whence a free passage will be farnished to them. After the settlement of Central Amer ican affairs, the purpose is to attend to Cuba.

BUFFALO, Dec. 5, 1856.

Do. 1854 - 8,617 302 8,919
Do. 1855 - 9,386 300 9,686
Do. 1856 - 7,859 257 8,116

Negroes Hung.—Louispille, Dec. 8.—Four negroes were hung at Dover, Tenn., for being implicated in the conspiracy for rebellion among the slaves in that quarter.

to involve the two countries in war—an event which he probably thought no amount of acrimony could bring about—but because he saw four persons were card-playing last Sunday morning, at Circleville, Ohio, a dispute arose between Thomas Moore and another man, when Moore caught up a corn-cutter, and literally cut his opponent to pieces. Moore was arrested.—Albany Journal.